CHRONOLOGY DRAWER 3 CHRONOLOGY

Abraham Lincoln before 1860

Chronologies

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

The Portrait Life of Lincoln

PART V

A Chronology of the Historic Events in the
Growth of the American Nation
from the Birth to the Death of Lincoln

1809—February 12; Abraham Lincoln born at Hodgensville, Hardin County, Kentucky; parents, Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

February 28; Embargo Act repealed.

March 1; Territory of Illinois organized.

March 4; James Madison inaugurated fourth President of the United States, succeeding Thomas Jefferson.

1810—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's first birthday; still living in log cabin where he was born.

March 23; Napoleon, in his conquest of the world, decrees that all American vessels entering French ports shall be seized and condemned.

June 1; Total population of the United States 7,239,822, of which 1,191,363 are colored slaves.

1811—January 9; Entire militia of New Orleans is called out to suppress negro insurrection.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's second birthday; still living in log cabin where he was born.

October 11; First steam ferry-boat in the world across the Hudson river at New York.

October 29; First steamboat on western waters leaves Pittsburg for New Orleans.

November 7; Battle of Tippecanoe, in warfare with Indians.

November 9; Henry Clay, age 34, Speaker of House of Representatives, having served two terms in United States Senate.

1812—January 9; Society is formed at Trenton for organizing a colony of colored people.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's third birthday; still living at cabin where he was born.

March 9; President Madison reveals to Congress a plot to destroy the Union.

April 30; Louisiana admitted into the Union.

June 4; Territory of Missouri established.

June 18; Congress declared war against England; the naval victories of the Americans over the greatest of naval powers aroused intense excitement.

June 18; New England threatens secession from the Union (the first in United States history) while repudiating war with England.

June 23; First naval encounter in War of 1812.

July 12; First land engagements. Hull invades Canada.

August 16; Surrender of Detroit to British.

August 19; *Constitution* destroys British ship-of-war, *Guerriere*, off Banks of Newfoundland.

October 13; Americans attack Queenstown Heights, in Canada, and are severely repulsed.

October 13; *Wasp* victorious over the British ship, *Frolic*, off the coast of North Carolina.

November 1; Daniel Webster enters political life; age 30.

1813—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fourth birthday; moved during this year from cabin in which he was born to Knob Creek, fifteen miles distant, where he met the first soldier he had ever seen, during War of 1812 which was now raging.

1813—March 4; Inauguration of James Madison into his second term as President of the United States.

March 20; Great Britain proclaims Atlantic coast of America under blockade.

April 23; Birth of Stephen A. Douglas at Brendon, in Vermont, who was to become Lincoln's greatest political rival.

May 10; First ferry connects Brooklyn with New York.

June 1; *Chesapeake* captured by the British ship, *Shannon*. Captain Lawrence fatally wounded.

1814—January 14; Daniel Webster's first speech in the House on the Enlistment Bill; age 32.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifth birthday; he begins his first schooling.

August 24; City of Washington captured by the British; President and Cabinet flee; National Capitol burned.

September 13; National hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," composed during bombardment of Fort McHenry near Baltimore.

December 15; Hartford Convention with object of secession. Peace between England and United States ended session. Federalist party ruined.

December 19; Birth of Edwin B. Stanton at Steubenville, Ohio, who was to become Lincoln's great secretary of war.

December 24; Peace between England and America negotiated through Treaty of Ghent.

1815—January 8; American victory at battle of New Orleans, under Andrew Jackson.

June 30; Americans dictate terms of peace at Algiers.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's sixth birthday; during this year he barely escaped drowning in Knob Creek.

March 3; United States declares war against Algiers.

June 18; Hostilities cease between the United States and England; estimated cost of war, $85,500,000.

August 1; First Peace Society in the world is founded.

1816—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's seventh birthday; removed this year with his parents to Gentryville, Spencer County, Indiana, crossing the Ohio river from Kentucky on a raft.

December 11; Indiana admitted into the Union.

1817—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's eighth birthday; living in open camp in Indiana wilderness; wielding the ax in the primeval forest.

March 4; James Monroe of Virginia, inaugurated fifth President of the United States.

July 4; Construction of the Erie Canal begins.

August 2; First steamship arrives at St. Louis.

November 20; Outbreak of Seminole Indian War.

December 10; Mississippi admitted into the Union.

December 28; American Colonization Society organized at Washington to return negroes to Africa.

1818—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's ninth birthday; living in rough cabin of unhewn timbers in Indiana, which he helped his father to build.

April 4; Act establishing flag of the United States, with thirteen horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, and a white star in a blue field for each state.

August 23; First steamboat trip on Lake Erie.

October 5; Death of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, at Pigeon Creek, Indiana; age 35.

December 3; Illinois admitted to the Union.

December 18; Great agitation of Slavery Question by petition of Missouri for admission to Union as a slave state.

1819—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's tenth birthday; living with his father and sister Sarah (Nancy) in Indiana wilderness.

February 17; Bill presented to Congress for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Missouri; fails to pass Senate.

February 22; Treaty with Spain in which the United States gains possession of Florida and surrenders all claim to Texas.

May 26; First steamship crosses the Atlantic, "The Savannah."

October 24; Erie Canal is open from Utica to Rome.

December 1; First national financial crisis occurs; many banks barely escape insolvency; national debt $95,529,648.

December 2; Second marriage of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln, to Sarah Rush Johnston, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

December 14; Alabama admitted to the Union.

1820—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's eleventh birthday; walking nine miles a day to and from the frontier school.

March 2; Missouri Compromise temporarily quells anti-slavery agitation.

March 3; Maine admitted into the Union.

May 5; Congress recognizes slave trade to be piracy and prohibits citizens from engaging in it under penalty of death; total slaves 2,009,031. Webster and Calhoun denounce agitators against the slave system.

June 1; First steamship line between New York and New Orleans.

1821—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twelfth birthday; he was now under the influence of his stepmother, who had awakened in him an eagerness for learning.

March 4; James Monroe of Virginia, inaugurated into his second term as President of the United States.

August 1; Liberia is secured for the negro colonization by the American Colonization Society.

August 10; Missouri admitted into the Union amid a tempest of political excitement; anti-slavery agitation becomes violent.

August 10; City Council of Charleston, South Carolina, prohibits opening of night or Sunday school for the instruction of negro slaves.

1822—February 1; First cotton mill is erected in Massachusetts.

1822—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirteenth birthday; he was now working on the farm and acting as chore boy for the neighbors, devoting his leisure to ciphering on a wooden shovel and on the logs of his cabin.

April 27; Birth of Ulysses S. Grant at Point Pleasant, Ohio, who was to bring victory to Lincoln as commander of the armies in the Civil War.

1823—February 1; Stephen F. Austin obtains from Mexico a grant of land in Texas for colonization.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fourteenth birthday; attending Andrew Crawford's neighborhood school, where he wrote his first essay against cruelty to animals.

June 1; First steam power printing press in New York.

December 2; Declaration of the Monroe Doctrine; a protest against interference of any European power on the American continent.

1824—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifteenth birthday; it was about this time that he began to read eagerly, and is said to have borrowed all the books within fifty miles of his home.

May 22; Protective tariff bill adopted; opposed by the South and New England.

August 10; Robert Owen of Scotland establishes a Communistic settlement in Indiana.

August 15; Lafayette revisits America.

1825—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's sixteenth birthday; employed in Indiana as ferryman and butcher at six dollars per month.

March 4; John Quincy Adams inaugurated sixth President of the United States.

October 1; Working people begin to discuss question of shorter hours and greater safety.

October 26—Erie Canal completed, 363 miles long; cost $7,500,000; connects Great Lakes with seaboard at New York.

1826—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's seventeenth birthday; he now began to read his first law book and wrote a paper on the American Government.

July 4; Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

July 4; Death of John Adams, second president, and Thomas Jefferson, the third.

October 1; Morgan Anti-Mason excitement in politics.

October 7; First railroad in the United States, three miles long, at Quincy, Massachusetts.

October 10; Kerosene first used for illuminating purposes.

December 3; Birth of George B. McClellan at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was to become Lincoln's first general in the Civil War.

1827—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's eighteenth birthday; during this year he earned his first dollar.

July 30; Protectionists hold a convention and demand higher tariff.

July —; Death of Lincoln's sister, Sarah (Nancy), age twenty.

1828—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's nineteenth birthday; he was now a giant youth of six feet, four inches; went on his first trip as a flat-boatsman down the Mississippi to New Orleans, at eight dollars a month.

May 15; First American dictionary of English language, by Noah Webster.

May 19; High protective tariff enacted, causing serious distress between the North and the South.

December 1; Political party known as Workingman's Association appears in principal cities.

December —; First steamboat in Boston Harbor.

1829—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twentieth birthday; working as wood chopper, known as a backwoods orator, arguing on slavery and political subjects.

March 4; Andrew Jackson inaugurated seventh President of the United States; beginning of the Spoils System in American politics.

June 30; Robert E. Lee of Virginia, twenty-two years old; graduates at West Point.

August 8; First locomotive in the United States.

September 21; First public school in Baltimore.

September —; First asylum in the United States for the blind, at Boston.

——— William Lloyd Garrison advocates immediate emancipation of the slaves.

——— First emancipation of slaves on American Continent when Mexico issued a proclamation of emancipation.

1830—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-first birthday; preparing to leave Indiana with family for Illinois.

April 6; First settlement of Mormons, in Manchester, New York.

August 12; The first American railroad is completed; it connects Albany and Schenectady.

October 5; American ports are re-opened to British commerce.

1831—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-second birthday; helps his father build their new home in Illinois; works as a flat-boatsman, later acting as clerk in store at New Salem, Illinois.

April 21; Beginning of the Black Hawk War in Indiana.

April 26; Imprisonment for debt is abolished in New York.

August 21; Negro insurrection in Virginia, fifty whites killed.

1832—January 6; Founding of American Anti-Slavery Society by William Lloyd Garrison.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-third birthday; volunteers in the Black Hawk War, and is chosen captain of his company; entered partnership in a store-keeping project, which soon failed; reads a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Common Law.

May 21; First Democratic (so-called) National Convention meets in Baltimore.

1832—July 13; Henry R. Schoolcraft discovers the source of the Mississippi River.

August —; Abraham Lincoln defeated for state Legislature in Illinois.

November 1; First street railroad in the United States is opened between the City Hall and 14th Street, New York.

December 11; Nullification Proclamation issued by President Jackson.

December 31; Immigrants and other aliens rush to America—60,482 in fifteen months.

December —; "My Country, 'tis of Thee" is written by Samuel Francis Smith, New Center, Massachusetts.

December —; First house in Iowa is erected near Davenport.

1833—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-fourth birthday; burdened with debt, studies and practices surveying.

March 2; Bloody Bill passed by Congress to enforce tariff of 1832 which was declared null and void by South Carolina.

March 4; Andrew Jackson inaugurated into his second term as President of the United States.

March —; Texas begins a war against Mexico for independence.

March —; Anti-slavery societies formed in several states.

May 7; Abraham Lincoln appointed postmaster at New Salem, Illinois.

1834—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-fifth birthday; elected to the Legislature; meets Stephen A. Douglas; appointed second place on the Committee of Public Accounts and Expenditures by Speaker Hon. James Semple.

February 17; Treaty with Spain signed.

June 21; Invention of the reaping machine patented by Cyrus H. McCormick, of Virginia, which became the foundation of the great agricultural wealth of America.

June 30; Indian Territory is set apart exclusively for Indians.

November —; Abraham Lincoln elected to the state Legislature of Illinois.

1835—January 30; Attempted assassination of President Jackson.

February 10; Philadelphia is first lighted with gas.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-sixth birthday; borrows money to be suitably clothed before going to the state capitol as a legislator; favors woman's suffrage, and raises his voice against slavery.

December 16; Great conflagration in New York City with a loss of $20,000,000.

December 23; Beginning of the Florida Indian War.

1836—January 11; A petition is presented to Congress praying that the institution of slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-seventh birthday; licensed to practice law.

March 2; Texas declares her independence.

April —; Abraham Lincoln commences the practice of law in Springfield, Illinois.

May 14; Mexico acknowledges independence of Texas.

June 15; Arkansas admitted to the Union as the twenty-fifth state.

1836—November —; Abraham Lincoln is re-elected to the Legislature of Illinois.

November —; Territory of Wisconsin organized.

1837—January 26; Congress admits Michigan into the Union as the twenty-sixth state.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-eighth birthday; retired from postmastership at New Salem, Illinois.

March 3; Texas recognized as independent by United States, England and France.

March 4; Martin Van Buren of New York is inaugurated the eighth President of the United States.

March —; Abraham Lincoln protests against the pro-slavery action of the majority in the Legislature; entered on the journal of the Assembly.

May 5; The Creek Indian war begins.

December 1; The Cherokee Indian disturbance—caused by the enforced removal of the Indians to the West.

December 8; Wendell Phillips's first "abolition" speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to protest against the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy.

December —; Samuel F. B. Morse first publicly exhibits his telegraph.

December 29; American sympathizers with Canadians in revolt against English rule attacked in Niagara River; known as "Patriot War."

1838—February 1; John Ericsson patents first screw-propeller.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's twenty-ninth birthday; enters partnership in practice of law with John T. Stuart in Springfield, Illinois.

November —; Abraham Lincoln is re-elected to the state Legislature, and becomes leader of the Whigs.

November —; Abolitionists organize a political party in New York.

December 11; Congress; House passes a slavery "Gag-law."

December —; Government forcibly removes Cherokee Indians beyond the Mississippi.

1839—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirtieth birthday; during this year he is arguing against slavery, in the Legislature at Illinois.

June —; Governor of the territory of Florida offers a reward of two hundred dollars for every Indian killed or taken.

June —; Daguerreotypes first taken in the United States by Prof. J. W. Draper.

September 1; Ulysses S. Grant of Ohio enters the Military Academy at West Point; age seventeen.

1840—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-first birthday; during this year he is again re-elected to Legislature.

February —; Another pro-slavery "Gag-law" passes the House.

1841—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-second birthday; re-awakens interest in temperance; finds Stephen A. Douglas his rival in state legislature.

March 4; William Henry Harrison of Ohio is inaugurated ninth President of the United States, dies within a month (April 4) and John Tyler is inaugurated tenth President.

1841—September 4, 5; A riot against abolitionists and negroes occurs at Cincinnati.

October —; Uprising of slaves in Virginia.

October —; Elias Howe of Massachusetts, a mechanic, invents the first practical sewing machine.

1842—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-third birthday.

February 22; Abraham Lincoln addresses the Washingtonian Temperance Society at Springfield, favoring total abstinence and the temperance revolution.

March 30; First use of Anæsthetics in medical practice in America.

May 2; First governmental exploration of western country beyond the Missouri.

August 9; Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster sign Treaty, establishing the Northwestern boundaries, and those extending westward along the Great Lakes; provides for the suppression of the African slave trade, and makes provision for the extradition of criminals.

September —; Duel between Abraham Lincoln and General Shields.

November 4; Abraham Lincoln marries Mary Todd of Lexington, Kentucky.

November —; Earliest actual finding of gold in California, in Los Angeles district.

November —; Anti-slavery meetings are broken up in many states; buildings damaged and its advocates assaulted.

1843—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-fourth birthday.

March 3; Congress appropriates $30,000 to aid Professor Morse in establishing the first telegraph line, between Washington and Baltimore.

June 30; Ulysses S. Grant graduates at West Point; he ranks number twenty-one in a class of thirty-nine.

June —; About 1,000 emigrants leave Westport on the Missouri frontier on a journey of 2,000 miles to Oregon and arrive in October.

August 1; Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, born.

October 25; Fremont's expedition reaches the Columbia River in Oregon.

1844—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-fifth birthday.

February —; Both political parties in the North are divided by an anti-slavery and a pro-slavery wing.

February —; New England Workingmen's Association is organized in Boston.

1845—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-sixth birthday.

March 3; Florida (slave) admitted as the twenty-seventh state.

March 3; Congress reduces postage on letters to five cents within radius of three hundred miles; ten cents for greater distances.

March 4; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, is inaugurated the eleventh President.

December 29; Texas admitted as the twenty-eighth state; slavery is permitted.

December —; Order of United American Mechanics is founded.

1846—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-seventh birthday.

March 10; Abraham Lincoln's son, Edward Baker Lincoln, born—but died in infancy.

April 25; First engagement of the Mexican war at La Rosa.

May 8; American victory in battle of Palo Alto.

May 9; American victory in battle of Resaca de la Palma.

November —; Abraham Lincoln is elected to Congress from Illinois, a solitary Whig among seven Democrats.

December 28; Iowa (free) admitted into the Union as the twenty-ninth state.

1847—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-eighth birthday.

February 23; American victory in battle of Buena Vista.

February 23; American victory in battle of Sacramento.

July 26; First electric locomotive was exhibited and operated.

September 14; American army triumphantly enters city of Mexico.

December —; Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Jackson in the House of Representatives at Washington; Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate.

December 22; Lincoln introduced his "spots" resolutions in Congress.

——— First use of postage stamps under governmental authority.

1848—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's thirty-ninth birthday; speaking in Massachusetts in the summer of this year against the Free Soil Party; introduced bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia late in the year; meets Seward for the first time.

February —; Discovery of gold hastens emigration to California.

May 29; Wisconsin (free) admitted to the Union as the thirtieth state.

July 4; Peace with Mexico is proclaimed.

July —; President Polk authorizes the United States Minister at Madrid to offer Spain $100,000,000 for Cuba; he obtains a curt refusal.

1849—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fortieth birthday; studies and masters Euclid; seeks appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office under President Taylor; fails to secure same; returns to law office in Springfield.

March 5; Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, inaugurated the twelfth President of the United States.

December —; Exciting debates occur in Congress on the Slavery Question; several Southern members threaten secession and Civil War if slavery is excluded from the territories.

December —; Gold dollars are first coined.

1850—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-first birthday; declines lucrative offer to move to Chicago and enter partnership of leading law firm.

March 7; Daniel Webster delivers his memorable address against his anti-slavery friends, who regard it as a betrayal.

July 9; Death of President Taylor.

July 10; Vice-President Millard Fillmore of New York is inaugurated the thirteenth President of the United States.

July —; President Fillmore favors compromise measures with slavery.

September 9; New Mexico and Utah territories are organized.

September 9; California admitted into the Union as the thirty-first state; slavery excluded.

September 10; Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Bill.

September 20; Slave trade suppressed in District of Columbia to take effect January 1, 1851.

September 1; Total slaves in the United States, 3,204,313.

December 21; Abraham Lincoln's son, William Wallace Lincoln, born.

December —; Chicago organizes a Board of Trade; the city is lighted with gas.

1851—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-second birthday; circuit lawyer.

February —; Death of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln, age seventy-three years.

December 24; Fire consumes part of the National Capitol and the Congressional Library at Washington.

1852—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-third birthday; joins the Sons of Temperance in Springfield.

June 29; Death of Henry Clay, age seventy-five.

August —; Lone Star Society is organized for the extension of National influence in the Western Hemisphere, and for the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands.

October 24; Death of Daniel Webster, age seventy.

October —; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe, causes sensation and inflames public mind against slavery.

1853—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-fourth birthday.

March 4; Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire is inaugurated the fourteenth President of the United States.

April 4; Abraham Lincoln's son, Thomas Lincoln, born.

July 14; World's Fair; Crystal Palace opening at New York.

July —; "Know-Nothing" Society, a political organization, springs up—soon disappears.

July —; Washington Territory is organized.

December 30; Gadsden purchase consummated with Mexico securing additional territory for New Mexico and Arizona.

1854—January —; Slavery agitation is re-opened in Congress by Archibald Dixon of Kentucky (Democrat) who gives notice that the Missouri Compromise is to be repealed and new states will be given to slavery.

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1854—January —; Acrimonious debates on the extension of slavery engage the Senate for four months.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-fifth birthday.

March 31; Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan.

April 20; Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company is organized with a fixed capital limited at $5,000,000.

May 30; President Pierce signs the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which provides for the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska territories.

July —; Connecticut Legislature incorporates an Emigrant Aid Association.

October —; Abraham Lincoln challenges Stephen A. Douglas to a joint debate in the canvass for Congress.

1855—January —; First bridge across the Mississippi—completed at Minneapolis.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-sixth birthday.

February —; Anti-Slavery party becomes generally known as the Republican party; Whig party rapidly disappears.

February —; Struggle over the Slavery Question in Kansas.

1856—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-seventh birthday; became Republican—and name was presented for Vice-President to the first National Convention.

May 22; Senator Sumner assaulted in Senate because of his anti-slavery speeches.

May 29; Lincoln delivers his famous "Lost Speech" at organization of Republican party at Bloomington, Illinois.

June 17; The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia denounces "those town relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

August 29; A band of pro-slavery men, under Captain Reid, defeats John Brown, the abolitionist of Osawatomie.

1857—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-eighth birthday.

March 4; James Buchanan of Pennsylvania is inaugurated fifteenth President of the United States.

March 6; Dred Scott case confirms Northern feeling against slavery.

1858—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's forty-ninth birthday.

May —; Abraham Lincoln wins Armstrong murder trial as defending counsel.

May 11; Minnesota (free) admitted into the Union as the thirty-second state.

June 16; Lincoln delivers his celebrated opening speech in his campaign for the Senate at Springfield, Illinois.

August 5; Celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

August 21; First of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates at Ottawa, Illinois.

August 27; Second Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport, Illinois.

September 15; Third Lincoln-Douglas debate at Jonesboro, Illinois.

September 18; Fourth Lincoln-Douglas debate at Charleston, Illinois.

October 7; Fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate at Galesburg, Illinois.

1858—October 13; Sixth Lincoln-Douglas debate at Quincy, Illinois.

October 15; Seventh Lincoln-Douglas debate at Alton, Illinois.

1859—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fiftieth birthday.

February 14; Oregon (free) admitted into the Union as the thirty-third state.

September —; Abraham Lincoln answers Douglas in Ohio.

October 16; John Brown makes a raid at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, to free the slaves.

October —; Jefferson Davis addresses the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi in behalf of slavery and the extension of the slave territory.

December 2; John Brown hanged for treason at Charleston, West Virginia.

1860—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifty-first birthday.

February 27; Abraham Lincoln delivers his first great address in New York at Cooper Union.

May 18; Abraham Lincoln of Illinois nominated for President of the United States by the Republican party at Chicago; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, Vice-President.

November 6; Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States (Republican), receiving 1,866,452 votes; Stephen A. Douglas (Southern Democratic), 1,375,-157; Breckinridge (Democratic), 845,763 Bell (Union), 589,581.

December 14; Senators and Representatives from eight Southern states issue addresses to their constituents, urging secession of separate states for the purpose of organizing a Southern Confederacy.

December 20; South Carolina secedes from the Union; this leads to Civil War between the North and the South.

December 26; Fort Sumter fortified by Major Anderson.

December 27-30; South Carolinians take possession of United States property in their state, except Fort Sumter.

December 31; There are thirty-three states in the Union; eighteen free and fifteen slave; this gives the control of the government to the free states.

1861—January 5; Steamship "Star of the West" sails with reinforcements and supplies for Major Anderson in charge of Fort Sumter.

January 9; First shot is fired in the Civil War, when the "Star of the West," approaching Fort Sumter, is attacked by the batteries of Fort Moultrie and compelled to retire.

January 9; Mississippi, the second state, secedes.

January 11; Florida, the third state, secedes.

January 11; Alabama, the fourth state, secedes.

January 19; Georgia, the fifth state, secedes.

January 26; Louisiana, the sixth state, secedes.

January 29; Kansas (free) is admitted into the Union as the thirty-fourth state.

February 1; Texas, the seventh state, secedes. 61-62-63 OVER

1861—February 4; Confederate Congress is organized in Alabama.

February 4; Peace Congress met at Washington.

February 4; Twenty-one states sent delegates to Washington in response to Virginia's call for peace conference to avert war. Conference failed.

February 11; Lincoln delivers farewell address to his neighbors at Springfield, Illinois, as he departs for Washington.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifty-second birthday.

February 18; Inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America.

February 22; Lincoln, at Philadelphia, warned of a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore by Allan Pinkerton, chief of the Secret Service.

February 22; Lincoln speaks in Independence Hall at Philadelphia; abandons his public journey and makes a secret and hasty departure in the night from Harrisburg for Washington.

February 23; Lincoln arrives at Washington.

February 28; Congress organizes the territory of Colorado.

March 2; Congress organizes the territories of Nevada and Dakota.

March 4; Abraham Lincoln of Illinois is inaugurated the sixteenth President of the United States.

March 4; President Lincoln delivers his inaugural message and announces a change of administrative policy.

March 11; Confederate Congress provides for organization of an army.

April 12; Confederates open fire on Fort Sumter at 4.40 A. M.

April 14; Major Anderson evacuates Fort Sumter.

April 15; Lincoln calls for an extra session of Congress and 75,000 volunteer soldiers.

April 17; Virginia, the eighth state, secedes.

April 18; First volunteer troops reach Washington.

April 19; First bloodshed in the Civil War, on streets of Baltimore, Maryland.

April 29; Maryland house of delegates rejects ordinance of secession.

May 3; Lincoln calls for 500,000 volunteers; 700,680 respond.

May 6; Arkansas, the ninth state, seceded.

May 10; Lincoln proclaims martial law.

May 20; North Carolina, the tenth state, secedes.

June 3; Death of Stephen A. Douglas, age forty-eight, on the eve of the Civil War.

June 8; Tennessee, the eleventh state, secedes.

June 11; Forty counties in western part of Virginia repudiate secession ordinance and proclaim themselves a new state.

July 21; Confederates win battle of Bull Run.

July 22; Federal Congress votes $500,000,-000 to support the war, and gives Lincoln war-powers.

July 27; General George B. McClellan appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

1861—November 8; Trent Affair—Mason and Slidell, Confederate Commissioners, taken from English ship, and England threatens war. Mason and Slidell are released.

1862—January 13; Lincoln calls Stanton to his cabinet as Secretary of War.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifty-third birthday.

February 16; First great victory of the Federal arms; capture of Fort Donelson.

February 20; Abraham Lincoln's son, William Wallace Lincoln, age twelve, dies in the White House.

February 25; Congress passed Legal Tender Act.

March 9; Ironclad "Monitor" repulses the Confederate battleship "Merrimac" in four hours' naval combat.

April 4; Beginning of Peninsula Campaign.

April 6-7; Confederate attack on Pittsburg Landing repulsed.

April 16; Confederate Congress passed Conscription Acts, calling to military service all able-bodied persons between 18-45 years of age.

April 16; Slaves in District of Columbia emancipated by Congress.

April 25; Farragut wrests New Orleans from Confederates after desperate battle.

June 28; Conference of loyal governors at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

July 2; Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers for three years.

August 4; Lincoln calls for 300,000 militia for nine months.

August 30; Second defeat of the Federals at Second Bull Run.

August 31; General Fremont (Federal) ordered slaves freed in Missouri, but Lincoln modified proclamation.

September 17; Federal army victorious at battle of Antietam.

September 22; Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

October 1; Lincoln visits the battlefield of Antietam.

October 4; Confederates defeated at Corinth.

December 13; Battle of Fredericksburg.

December 19; Attempt of the Senate to reconstruct the Cabinet.

December 31; Beginning of three days' battle at Murfreesboro.

1863—January 1; Emancipation Proclamation takes effect and slaves are declared free.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifty-fourth birthday.

February 25; Congress established a national currency: National Bank Act passed by Congress.

March 3; Draft Act passed calling every able-bodied citizen of the United States into military service.

May 2-3; Federal army retreats at battle of Chancellorsville.

June 19; West Virginia, the thirty-fifth state, admitted to the Union.

July 1-3; Federal army wins battle of Gettysburg.

July 4; Federal army captures Vicksburg.

1863—July 11; Washington threatened by Confederate hosts at its threshold.

July 13-16; Riots in New York City in opposition to Draft Act—about a thousand persons killed; a million and a half dollars' worth of property destroyed.

July 16; Second Conscription Act passed by Confederate Congress.

August 6; National Thanksgiving was observed for Union victories.

September 19-20; Federal army defeated at Chickamauga.

October 17; Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers.

November 19; Lincoln delivers his immortal eulogy at the battlefield of Gettysburg.

November 23-25; Federal army wins battle of Chattanooga.

1864—February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifty-fifth birthday.

March 9; Grant made Commander-in-Chief of Federal forces.

May 5-12; Battles of the Wilderness.

June 14; The beginning of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia.

June 28; Secretary of the Treasury Chase resigns.

July 3; Delaware placed under martial law.

July 18; Lincoln calls for 500,000 men.

July 18; Conference at Niagara Falls of Horace Greeley and Confederate Commissioners.

September 2; Federals capture Atlanta.

October 31; Nevada, the thirty-sixth state, admitted to the Union.

November 8; Abraham Lincoln re-elected President of the United States; (Republican) 2,216,067; George B. McClellan (Democrat) 1,808,725.

December 10-21; Federal army captures Savannah.

December 15-16; Federal army wins battle of Nashville.

December 19; Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers.

1865—February 1; Thirteenth Amendment, constitutionally prohibiting slavery, adopted by Congress and ratified by states December 18, 1865.

February 3; Peace conference between Confederates and Federals at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

February 9; General Robert E. Lee made Commander-in-Chief of Confederate forces.

February 12; Abraham Lincoln's fifty-sixth birthday.

March 4; Lincoln delivers his second inaugural address.

1865—March 5; First negro ever entertained at White House—Frederick Douglas.

March 22 to April 9; Lincoln visits Grant's army at City Point, in Virginia.

April 3; Fall of Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

April 4-5; President Lincoln visits the ruins of the evacuated city of Richmond.

April 9; Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, Virginia.

April 11; Lincoln delivers his last speech from one of the windows at the White House.

April 14; Lincoln shot at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth, the actor; the nation thrown into consternation.

April 14; Secretary of State, Seward, stabbed in bed. Failure of plot to assassinate General Grant and Vice-President Johnson.

April 15; Death of Abraham Lincoln at the hour of 7:22 on Saturday morning; the republic bows in grief; the world extends condolences.

April 15; Andrew Johnson of Tennessee takes oath of office as seventeenth President of the United States.

April 19; Funeral of Abraham Lincoln at the White House; body borne to the National Capitol, to lie in state; memorial services held throughout the nation attended by more than 25,000,000 mourners.

April 21; Funeral train bearing remains of Lincoln leaves Washington; journey ot nearly 2,000 miles; one of the greatest funeral pageants that the world had ever known.

April 26; John Wilkes Booth, assassinator of Lincoln, shot by "Boston" Corbett, cavalry sergeant, in Garrett's tobacco-house, near Bowling Green, in Virginia

May 3; Arrival of funeral cortege of Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, a million Americans having looked upon the face of the nation's savior.

May 4; Burial of Lincoln at "Oak Ridge" near his old home in Illinois; the press of the world paid tribute in eulogies to him as "the Greatest American."

May 12; Trial of conspirators in assassination plot begins. General Grant one of the first witnesses.

July 5; Mrs. Mary A. Surratt, Davey Herold, George A. Atzerodt and Lewis Payne found guilty and sentenced to be executed. Michael O'Laughlin, Sam Arnold and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd sentenced to life imprisonment. Edward Spangler sentenced to imprisonment for 6 years.

July 7; Hanging of Mrs. Surratt, Herold, Atzerodt and Payne in prison yard at Washington, as conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809—Born in Hardin county, Ky., Feb. 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, about 1780.

1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.

1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant and a surveyor.

1836—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.

1832—Served as a captain, and afterward as a private, in the Black Hawk war.

1834—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig, and served eight years.

1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.

1858—As republican candidate for United States senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.

1860—Elected president of the United States on the republican ticket, the disunion of the democratic party giving him an easy victory.

1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.

1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports.

1862—Sept. 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863.

1864—Re-elected president by the republican party, defeating George B. McClellan, candidate of the democratic party.

1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.

1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's theater, Washington, on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

A LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY

1806—Marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, June 12, Washington county, Kentucky.

1809—Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, Hardin (now La Rue) county, Kentucky.

1816—Family moved to Perry county, Indiana.

1818—Death of Lincoln's mother.

1819—Second marriage of Thomas Lincoln to Sally Bush Johnston, December 2, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

1830—Lincoln family moved to Macon county, Illinois.

1831—Abraham Lincoln located at New Salem.

1832—Abraham a captain in the Black Hawk War.

1835—Love romance with Anne Rutledge.

1836—Elected (for second time) to legislature.

1837—Licensed to practice law.

1837—Third election to legislature.

1842—Married November 4 to Mary Todd. "Duel" with General Shields.

1843—Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln August 11.

1846—Election to Congress. Birth of Edward Baker Lincoln March 10.

1848—Delegate to Philadelphia national convention.

1850—Birth of William Wallace Lincoln, December 2.

1853—Birth of Thomas Lincoln, April 4.

1856—Assists in formation of Republican party.

1858—Joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for United States Senate.

1860—Elected to presidency.

1861—Inaugurated as President March 4.

1863—Issued Emancipation Proclamation freeing four million slaves.

1864—Re-elected to presidency.

1865 — Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April 14. Died April 15.

Remains interred at Springfield, Ill., May 4. 7 t 6, 12-1121

Sioux City Pioneer Press

Some Lincoln Chapters.

Some Important Dates in Lincoln's Life.

Born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809.
Moved to Indiana in 1817.
Moved to Illinois in 1830.
Elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1834.
Presidential elector on the Whig ticket, 1840.
Married Mary Todd, November 4, 1842.
Elected to Congress, in 1846.
Lincoln-Douglas debate, 1858.
Nominated for President at Chicago, May 16, 1860.
Elected President November 6, 1860.
Inaugurated President March 4, 1861.
Issued first call for 75,000 volunteers April 16, 1861.
Inaugurated President for second term March 4, 1865.
Shot by John Wilkes Booth, Friday, April 14, 1865.
Died April 15, 1865.
Buried at Springfield, Illinois, May 3, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

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1809—Abraham born Feb. 12, Hardin (now La Rue county) Ky.

1816—Family moved to Perry county, Indiana.

1818—Death of Lincoln's mother.

1819—Second marriage of Thomas Lincoln to Sally Bush Johnson, Dec. 2, at Elizabeth, Ky.

1830—Lincoln family moved to Macon county, Illinois.

1831—Abraham Lincoln located at New Salem.

1832—Abraham a captain in Black Hawk war.

1835—Love romance with Anne Rutledge.

1836—Second election to legislature.

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1846—Election to congress. Birth of Edward Baker, March 10.

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1858—Joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for United States senate.

1860—Elected to presidency.

1861—Inaugurated as president on March 4.

1863—Issued Emancipation Proclamation freeing four million slaves.

1864—Re-elected to presidency.

1865—Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April 14. Died April 15. Remains interred at Springfield, Ill., May 4.

Important Dates In Lincoln's Career

Feb. 12, 1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky.

April 21, 1832—Elected captain of a company raised at Richmond, Ill., for service in the Black Hawk war.

1833—Appointed postmaster of New Salem and held the office for three years.

1834—Was elected a member of the Illinois legislature and was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election.

1835—Began the practice of law in Springfield, Ill.

1846—Elected a member of congress and on the expiration of his term was not a candidate for re-election.

1849—Offered the governorship of the territorry of Oregon by President Taylor, which he declined.

1854—Began a series of earnest political discussions on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the slavery question.

1858—Commenced his series of public discussions with Stephen Douglas on the slavery question, which established his reputation as one of the leading orators of the republican party.

May 18, 1860—Nominated by the republican convention at Chicago for the presidency.

Nov. 6, 1860—Elected president of the United States.

March 4, 1861—In his inaugral address treated the act of secession as a nullity.

April 13, 1861—President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 three-months' militiamen.

March 6, 1862—Sent a special message to congress inclosing a resolution offering pecuniary aid to states that would adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

Jan. 1, 1863—President Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the slaves.

Nov. 19, 1863—Delivered his famous speech at the dedication of the national cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Nov. 8, 1864—Elected the second time to the presidency.

July 18, 1864—Sent open letter through Horace Greely to southern agents in Canada, stating the only terms upon which peace would be made.

April 11, 1865—Delivered his last speech on public affairs in front of the executive mansion.

April 14, 1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington.

April 15, 1865—Died from the effect of the assassin's shot.

22

LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY

Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809
Moved to Spencer County, Indiana, in 1816.
Death of his mother, Nancy, October 5, 1818.
Father married Sarah Bush Johnston, 1819.
Moved to Illinois in 1830.
Captain in Black Hawk War in 1832.
Appointed postmaster at New Salem, Illinois, 1833.
Elected to Illinois Legislature in 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840.
Admitted to the bar in 1837.
Presidential elector on Whig ticket, 1840.
Married to Miss Mary Todd, November 4, 1842.
Elected to Congress in 1846, 1848.
Father, Thomas Lincoln, died January 17, 1851.
Canvassed Illinois for prohibition in 1855.
Debated with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858.
Nominated for President of United States at Chicago, May 16, 1860
Elected president, November 6, 1860.
Inaugurated President, March 4, 1861.
Issued call for 75,000 volunteers, April 15, 1861.
Issued Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863.
Renominated for President, June, 1864.
Re-elected President, November 8, 1864.
Reinaugurated President, March 4, 1865.
Shot by John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865.
Died April 15, 1865.
Buried at Springfield, Illinois, May 3, 1865.

2/3/26

LINCOLN LORE

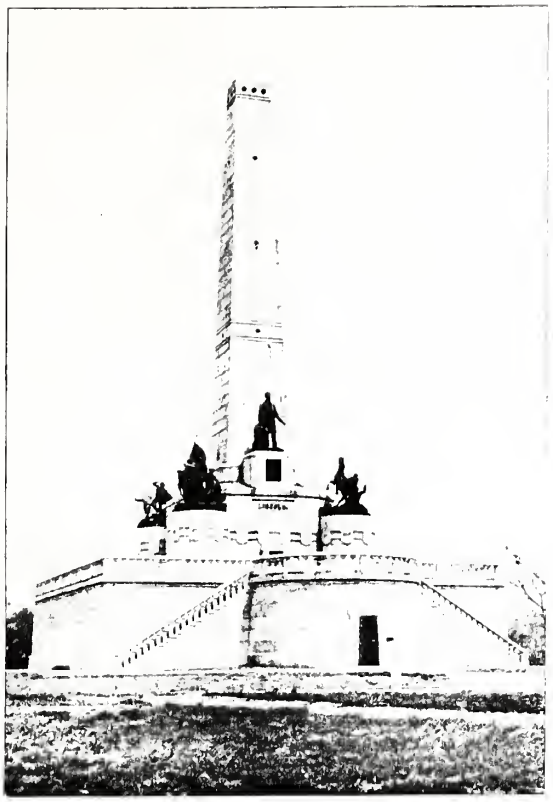
No. 11 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA June 24, 1929

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of the
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Louis A. Warren - - Editor

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY

1809 February 12. Born in Hardin County, now LaRue County, Kentucky.
1811 Family moved to Knob Creek farm.
1812 A brother, Thomas, born but died in infancy.
1815 Attended first school taught by Zachariah Riney.
1816 Attended school taught by Caleb Hazel.
1816 November. Family moved to Perry County, now Spencer County, Indiana.
1817 January. Shot a turkey with his father's gun.
1818 October 5. Mother died of milk-sickness.
1819 December 2. Father married Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children.
1820 Attended school taught by Andrew Crawford.
1821 January 9. A step-sister, Elizabeth Johnston, married Dennis Hanks.
1822 Attended school taught by Sweeney.
1823 Parents joined Pigeon Creek Baptist Church.
1824 Attended school taught by Azel W. Dorsey.
1825 Worked at Taylor's Ferry, Anderson Creek.
1826 August 2. His sister, Sarah Lincoln, married Aaron Grigsby.
1826 September 14. A step-sister, Matilda Johnston, married Squire Hall.
1828 January 20. His sister, Sarah Grigsby, died.
1828 April. Made first flatboat trip to New Orleans.
1829 Served as clerk in country store.
1830 March 1. Lincoln, Hanks, and Hall families started for Illinois.
1831 March. Employed by Denton Offutt to build flatboat.
1831 April. Made second flatboat trip to New Orleans.
1831 July. Took up permanent residence in New Salem.
1831 August 1. Cast first vote and served as clerk of election.
1831 Engaged as clerk in Offutt's store.
1832 March 9. Announced as candidate for Legislature.
1832 April-July. Served in Black Hawk War.
1832 August 6. Defeated as candidate for Legislature.
1832 Purchased partnership in grocery store.
1833 May 7. Appointed postmaster at New Salem.
1834 January. Began work as a surveyor.
1834 Summer. Decided to study law.
1834 August. Elected to Illinois Legislature.
1835 August 25. His sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, died.
1836 August. Re-elected to Legislature.
1836 Fall. Courted Mary Owens.
1836 September 9. Licensed to practice law.
1837 March 3. Protested against pro-slavery action in Legislature.
1837 March 15. Removed to Springfield, Illinois.
1837 April 12. Became law partner of Stuart.
1838 August. Re-elected to Legislature.
1839 First met Mary Todd.
1840 August. Re-elected to Legislature.
1840 Campaigned, as an elector, for Harrison.
1841 January. On verge of mental collapse.
1841 May 14. Entered law partnership with Logan.
1842 September 22. Prepared to meet Shields in a duel.
1842 November 4. Married Mary Todd.
1843 August 1. His first son, Robert Lincoln, born.
1844 Campaigned, as an elector, for Clay.
1844 Formed law partnership with Herndon.
1846 March 10. His second son, Edward Baker Lincoln, born.
1846 August. Elected as representative in Congress.
1847 December 22. Introduced "Spot Resolutions" in Congress.
1848 September 12. Made first address in New England at Worcester.
1849 January 16. Presented bill to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.
1849 May 22. A patent for lifting vessels over shoals was granted him.
1849 Declined governorship of Oregon.
1850 February 1. His son, Edward Baker Lincoln, died.
1850 December 21. His third son, William Wallace Lincoln, born.
1851 January 17. His father died in Coles County.
1853 April 4. A fourth son, Thomas Lincoln, born.
1854 October 4. Delivered the "Anti-Nebraska" speech at Springfield.
1854 October 16. Answered Douglas at Peoria.
1855 Won law suit for Illinois Central Railroad.
1855 Engaged in McCormick reaper case.
1856 February 22. Addressed convention of editors at Decatur.
1856 May 29. Delivered famous "Lost Speech" at Bloomington.
1856 June 17. Received 110 votes as candidate for vice-president at Republican National Convention.
1857 June 26. Delivered the "Dred Scott" speech at Springfield.
1858 May 7. Won Armstrong murder case.
1858 June 16. Delivered the "House-divided-against-itself" speech at Springfield.
1858 August 21. Debated with Douglass at Ottawa.
1858 August 27. Debated with Douglass at Freeport.
1858 September 15. Debated with Douglass at Jonesboro.
1858 September 18. Debated with Douglass at Charleston.
1858 October 7. Debated with Douglass at Galesburg.
1858 October 13. Debated with Douglass at Quincy.
1858 October 15. Debated with Douglass at Alton.
1858 November. Defeated as a Candidate for Senate.
1860 February 27. Delivered address at Cooper Union.
1860 May 9. Selected as candidate for presidency by Illinois Republican Convention.
1860 May 18. Nominated by the National Republican Convention as candidate for presidency.
1860 November 6. Elected president of the United States.
1861 February 11. Bade farewell to Springfield neighbors.
1861 February 22. Spoke in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
1861 February 27. Arrived in Washington, D. C.
1861 March 4. Inaugurated president of the United States.
1861 April 15. Called extra session of Congress.
1861 May 10. Proclaimed martial law.
1862 February 12. His son, William Wallace Lincoln, died.
1862 August 19. Replied to the Greeley editorial.
1862 September 22. Issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
1862 October 1. Visited Antietam.
1863 July 15. Proclaimed first, national Thanksgiving Day.
1863 November 19. Delivered "Gettysburg Address."
1864 February 29. Named Grant for lieutenant general.
1864 June 8. Nominated as presidential candidate for second term.
1864 July 18. Conferred with Greeley and Confederate commission.
1864 November 8. Elected for second time, president of the United States.
1864 November 21. Wrote the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby.
1865 March 4. Delivered his "Second Inaugural Address."
1865 March 22. Visited Grant's army.
1865 April 4. Made trip to Richmond.
1865 April 11. Delivered last, public address.
1865 April 14. Shot by assassin in Ford's Theatre.
1865 April 15. Died at 7:22 a. m.
1865 May 4. Buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.



LINCOLN'S TOMB, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Chronology of Abraham Lincoln

1806—Marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, June 12th, Washington County, Kentucky.

1809—Born February 12th, Hardin (now La Rue) County, Kentucky.

1816—Family removed to Perry County, Indiana.

1818—Death of Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks.

1819—Second marriage Thomas Lincoln; married Sally Bush Johnston, December 2d, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

1830—Lincoln family removed to Illinois, locating in Macon County.

1831—Abraham located at New Salem.

1832—Abraham a captain in the Black Hawk War.

1833—Appointed postmaster at New Salem.

1834—Abraham a surveyor. First election to the legislature.

1835—Love romance with Anne Rutledge.

1836—Second election to the legislature.

1837—Licensed to practice law.

1838—Third election to the legislature.

1840—Presidential elector on Harrison ticket. Fourth election to the legislature.

1842—Married November 4th to Mary Todd. "Duel" with General Shields.

1843—Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln, August 1st.

1846—Elected to Congress. Birth of Edward Baker Lincoln, March 10th.

1848—Delegate to the Philadelphia national convention.

1850—Birth of William Wallace Lincoln, December 2d.

1853—Birth of Thomas Lincoln, April 4th.

1856—Assists in formation Republican Party.

1858—Joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for the United States Senate.

1860—Nominated and elected to the presidency.

1861—Inaugurated as President, March 4th.

1863—Issued Emancipation Proclamation.

1864—Re-elected to the presidency.

1865—Assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14th. Died April 15th. Remains interred at Springfield, Ill., May 4th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY

Bulletin of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LOUIS A. WARREN

1809 February 12. Born in Hardin County, now LaRue County, Kentucky.

1811 Family moved to Knob Creek farm.

1812 A brother, Thomas, born but died in infancy.

1815 Attended first school taught by Zachariah Riney.

1816 Attended school taught by Caleb Hazel.

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1817 January. Shot a turkey with his father's gun.

1818 October 5. Mother died of milk-sickness.

1819 December 2. Father married Sarah Johnston, a widow with three children.

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1822 Attended school taught by Sweeney.

1823 Parents joined Pigeon Creek Baptist Church.

1824 Attended school taught by Azel W. Dorsey.

1825 Worked at Taylor's Ferry, Anderson Creek.

1826 August 2. His sister, Sarah Lincoln, married Aaron Grigsby.

1826 September 14. A step-sister, Matilda Johnston, married Squire Hall.

1828 January 20. His sister, Sarah Grigsby, died.

1828 April. Made first flatboat trip to New Orleans.

1829 Served as clerk in country store.

1830 March 1. Lincoln, Hanks, and Hall families started for Illinois.

1831 March. Employed by Denton Offutt to build flatboat.

1831 April. Made 2d flatboat trip to New Orleans.

1831 July. Took up permanent residence in New Salem.

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1861 February 27. Arrived in Washington, D. C.

1861 March 4. Inaugurated president.

1861 April 15. Called extra session of Congress.

1861 May 10. Proclaimed martial law.

1862 February 12. His son, William Wallace, died.

1862 August 19. Replied to the Greeley editorial.

[illegible] 15. Conferred [illegible] votes on candidates for vice-president at Democratic Convention, Chicago, 1940.

[illegible] 16. Delivered an address [illegible] at Portsmouth.

[illegible] 17. [illegible] nearly every state.

[illegible] 18. Delivered the "Democratic Victory" address at Portland.

[illegible] 19. Opening the Roosevelt campaign at Chicago.

[illegible] 20. Speaking with Senator [illegible] at Chicago.

[illegible] 21. Speaking with Senator [illegible] at Cleveland.

[illegible] 22. Speaking with Senator [illegible] at Detroit.

[illegible] 23. Speaking with Senator [illegible] at Chicago.

[illegible] 24. Speaking with Senator [illegible] at Detroit.

[illegible] 25. Speaking in a radio talk [illegible].

[illegible] 26. Speaking [illegible] at Detroit, [illegible].

[illegible] 27. Giving a radio address for President in Chicago in [illegible] Convention.

[illegible] 28. Speaking by the Science Committee Democratic [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible] 29. Giving speeches.

[illegible] 30. Made formal [illegible] speeches.

[illegible] 31. Speech in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

[illegible] 32. Speech [illegible], N. Y.

[illegible] 33. Presidential [illegible].

[illegible] 34. Speech [illegible] Chicago.

[illegible] 35. Presidential [illegible].

[illegible] 36. [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible].

[illegible] 37. Speaking in the Hershey [illegible].

1862 September 22. Issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

1862 October 1. Visited Antietam.

1863 July 15. Proclaimed first, national Thanksgiving Day.

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1865 April 15. Died at 7:22 a.m.

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1828 January 20. His sister, Sarah Grigsby, died.

1828 April. Made first flatboat trip to New Orleans.

1830 March 1. Lincoln, Hanks, and Hall families started for Illinois.

1831 April. Made second flatboat trip to New Orleans.

1831 July. Took up permanent residence in New Salem.

1831 Aug. 1. Cast first vote and served as clerk of election.

1832 March 9. Announced as candidate for Legislature.

1832. April-July. Served in Black Hawk War.

1832 Purchased partnership in grocery store.

1833 May 7. Appointed postmaster at New Salem.

1834 August. Elected to Illinois Legislature.

1835 August 25. His sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, died.

1836 September 9. Licensed to practice law.

1837 March 15. Removed to Springfield, Illinois.

1837 April 12. Became law partner of Stuart.

1841 May 14. Entered law partnership with Logan.

1842 November 4. Married Mary Todd.

1843 Aug. 1. His first son, Robert Lincoln, born.

1844 Formed law partnership with Herndon.

1846 March 10. His second son, Edward Baker Lincoln, born.

1846 August. Elected as representative in Congress.

1850 February 1. His son, Edward Baker Lincoln, died.

1850 December 21. His third son, William Wallace Lincoln, Born.

1851 January 17. His father died in Coles County.

1853 April 4. A fourth son, Thomas Lincoln, born.

1855 Engaged in McCormick reaper case.

1856 June 17. Received 110 votes as candidate for vice-president at Republican National Convention.

1858 May 7. Won Armstrong murder case.

1858 August 21. First debate with Douglas at Ottawa.

1860 February 27. Delivered address at Cooper Union.

1860 May 18. Nominated by the National Republican Convention as candidate for presidency.

1860 November 6. Elected president of the United States.

1861 February 27. Arrived in Washington, D. C.

1861 March 4. Inaugurated president of the United States.

1862 February 12. His son, William Wallace Lincoln, died.

1862.September 22. Issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

1863 November 19. Delivered "Gettysburg Address."

1864 February 29. Named Grant for lieutenant general.

1864 June 8. Nominated as presidential candidate for second term.

1864 November 8. Elected for sedond time, president of the United States.

1864 November 21. Wrote the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby.

1865 March 4. Delivered his "Second Inaugural Address."

1865 April 41. Shot by assassin in Ford's Theatre.

1865. April 15. Died at 7:22 a. m.

1865 May 4. Buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 326 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA July 8, 1935

100 OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN LINCOLN'S LIFE

Domestic

1809, Feb. 12. Born in Hardin, now Larue County, Ky.
1816, Nov. Family moves from Kentucky to Indiana.
1818, Oct. 5. Mother dies in Spencer County, Ind.
1819, Dec. 2. Father marries Sarah Johnston, a widow, at Elizabethtown, Ky.
1828, Jan. 20. Sister dies in Spencer County, Ind.
1830, Mar. 1. Family starts migration from Indiana to Illinois.
1835, Aug. 25. Sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, dies.
1837, Mar. 15. Removes from New Salem to Springfield.
1842, Nov. 4. Marries Mary Todd at Springfield, Ill.
1843, Aug. 1. First son, Robert Todd, born.
1844, Jan. 7. Purchases a home in Springfield, Ill.
1844, Oct. 26. Visits old boyhood home in Indiana.
1846, Mar. 10. Second son, Edward Baker, born.
1847, Oct. 25. Family leaves Springfield to reside in Washington, D. C.
1850, Feb. 1. Second child, Edward Baker, dies.
1850, Dec. 21. Third son, William Wallace, born.
1851, Jan. 17. Father dies in Coles County, Ill.
1853, Apr. 4. Fourth son, Thomas, born.
1860, May 19. Receives the notification committee from Chicago in his Springfield home.
1861, Jan. 21. Visits for the last time his step-mother living in Coles County, Ill.
1861, Feb. 11. Bids farewell to Springfield neighbors.
1861, Mar. 1. Attends Inaugural Ball at White House.
1862, Feb. 20. Third child, William Wallace, dies.
1865, Apr. 14. Shot by an assassin in Ford's Theatre.
1865, Apr. 15. Dies at 7:22 A.M.

Business

1827, Summer. Hired by James Taylor to operate ferry across Anderson River in Spencer County, Ind.
1828, April. Engaged by James Gentry to pilot flatboat from Rockport, Ind., to New Orleans, La.
1831, Mar. Employed by Denton Offutt to build flatboat at Sangamon Town, Ill., and take load of produce to New Orleans, La.
1832, Apr. 21. Chosen captain of military company.
1832, Fall. Purchases partnership in store at New Salem.
1833, May 7. Appointed postmaster at New Salem.
1834, Jan. 14. Submits first known report as surveyor of Sangamon County, Ill.
1834, Aug. Begins to study law.
1836, Mar. 24. Sworn in as a lawyer at the Circuit Court of Sangamon.
1836, Sept. 9. Licensed to practice law.
1837, Mar. 1. Admitted to the bar of Illinois.
1837, Apr. 12. Forms law partnership with Stuart.
1839, Dec. 3. Admitted to practice in the circuit court of the United States.
1841, May 14. Enters law partnership with Logan.
1841, July. Tries a case involving freedom of negro girl.
1844, Sept. 20. Law partnership with Herndon formed.
1849, May 30. Granted patent on device for lifting vessels over shoals.
1855, Jan. 16. Makes opening argument in famous Ill. Central Tax Case.
1855, Sept. 21. Humiliated by being ignored in McCormick Reaper case at Cincinnati, Ohio.
1856, Dec. 1. Sits as judge pro tem in place of Davis on bench of Sangamon Circuit Court.
1857, June 23. Awarded $4,800 in suit against Illinois Central Railroad.
1857, Sept. 24. "Effie Afton" bridge case terminated.
1858, May 7. Successful in Armstrong murder case.
1860, Apr. 4. Wins verdict in famous "Sand Bar Case".
1860, June 20. Appears for last time as a practitioner in U. S. Circuit Court.

Political

1831, Aug. 1. Casts first vote and serves as clerk of election at New Salem, Ill.
1832, Mar. 9. Announces as a candidate for the legislature of Illinois.
1832, Aug. 6. Defeated as candidate for legislature.
1834, Aug. 4. Elected to legislature for first time.
1837, Mar. 3. Protests against pro-slavery action in Illinois legislature.
1846, Aug. Elected as representative to Congress.
1847, Dec. 6. Takes seat in the Thirtieth Congress of the U. S.
1847, Dec. 22. Introduces "Spot Resolution" in House of Representatives.
1849, Jan. 16. Presents bill in House to abolish slavery in District of Columbia.
1854, Oct. 4. Delivers "Anti-Nebraska" speech.
1855, Feb. 8. Defeated as a candidate for U. S. Senate.
1856, Feb. 22. Makes important speech at Decatur before Editor's Convention.
1856, June 19. Receives 110 votes in Philadelphia Convention as candidate for Vice-President of the U. S.
1858, June 16. Delivers "House Divided Against Itself" speech at Springfield, Ill.
1858, Aug. 21. Opens series of debates with Douglas at Ottawa.
1858, Nov. 2. Defeated as a candidate for the Senate.
1860, Feb. 27. Delivers address at Cooper Union, New York City.
1860, May 9. Selected as a candidate for the presidency by Ill. Republican Convention.
1860, May 18. Nominated for presidency by Republican National Convention at Chicago.
1860, Nov. 6. Elected President of the United States.
1861, Feb. 22. Speaks in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
1861, Mar. 4. Inaugurated President of the United States.
1864, June 7. Nominated as candidate for President on Union Party ticket.
1864, Nov. 8. Reelected to the presidency.
1865, Mar. 4. Inaugurated for second time as President of the United States.

Executive

1861, Mar. 1. Delivers first inaugural address.
1861, Mar. 9. Calls cabinet together for first time.
1861, Mar. 29. Orders the relief of Fort Sumter.
1861, Apr. 15. Calls for 75,000 militia and a special session of Congress.
1861, May 10. Proclaims martial law.
1861, July 4. Presents first message to Congress.
1862, Feb. 22. Issues general war order number one.
1862, July 12. Outlines compensated emancipation plan.
1862, Aug. 19. Replies to the Greeley editorial.
1862, Sept. 22. Presents preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.
1862, Oct. 1. Visits battlefield of Antietam.
1862, Dec. 26. Makes decision in Trent case.
1863, Jan. 1. Signs Emancipation Proclamation.
1863, Oct. 3. Proclaims First Annual National Thanksgiving Day.
1863, Nov. 19. Delivers the Gettysburg Address.
1864, Feb. 29. Names Grant as Lieutenant General.
1864, July 18. Sends open letter to Greeley about Confederate Commission.
1864, Nov. 21. Writes famous letter to Widow Bixby.
1865, Feb. 3. Meets Confederate envoys.
1865, Mar. 4. Delivers second inaugural address.
1865, Mar. 22. Visits Grant's army.
1865, Apr. 4. Makes trip to Richmond.
1865, Apr. 9. Notified of Lee's surrender.
1865, Apr. 11. Delivers last public address.
1865, Apr. 14. Presides over cabinet for last time.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 717 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA January 4, 1943

MEMORABLE DATES IN THE LINCOLN CALENDAR

January

1828, 20. Sister Sarah died.
1834, 14. Reported first survey.
1838, 27. Addressed lyceum.
1841, 1. Broke engagement with Mary Todd.
1844, 7. Purchased Eighth Street home.
1848, 12. Mexican War speech.
1849, 16. Presented bill to abolish slavery in D. C.
1851, 17. Father died.
1861, 31. Last visit with stepmother.
1862, 27. Issued general war order number 1.
1863, 1. Issued Emancipation Proclamation.

February

1809, 12. Born in Hardin County, Kentucky.
1830, 12. Became of age in Indiana.
1836, 17. Surveys of Petersburg concluded.
1842, 22. Gave temperance address.
1850, 1. Son Edward died.
1855, 8. Defeated for Senate.
1860, 22. Discovery and Invention lectures.
1860, 27. Cooper Institute address.
1861, 11. Farewell address.
1861, 22. Hoisted flag at Independence Hall.
1861, 23. Arrived in Washington.
1862, 20. Son William died.

March

1830, 1. Left Indiana home for Illinois.
1830, 15. Indiana pioneer at Decatur.
1831, 9. First political address.
1832, 9. Announced for Legislature.
1836, 6. Entered land on Sangamon.
1836, 24. Sworn in as a lawyer.
1837, 1. Admitted to bar.
1837, 3. Protested slavery bill.
1842, 1. Admitted to U. S. District Court.
1846, 10. Son Edward born.
1861, 4. Inaugurated President of United States.
1861, 9. First Cabinet meeting.
1861, 29. Ordered relief expedition to Ft. Sumter.
1864, 9. Placed Grant at head of army.
1865, 4. Inaugurated President for second term.
1865, 22. Visited Grant's army.

April

1832, 21. Made Captain of militia.
1837, 12. Formed partnership with Stuart.
1837, 15. Moved to Springfield.
1853, 4. Son Thomas born.
1860, 4. Verdict in "Sand Bar" case.
1861, 13. Called for volunteers.
1862, 16. Signed act emancipating slaves in District of Columbia.
1865, 4. Visited city of Richmond.
1865, 9. Notified of Lee's surrender.
1865, 11. Delivered last speech.
1865, 14. Last meeting with Cabinet.
1865, 14. Shot by assassin.
1865, 15. Died at 7:22 a. m.

May

1833, 7. Became New Salem postmaster.
1842, 14. Formed partnership with Logan.
1844, 2. Occupied Eighth Street home.
1856, 29. "Lost Speech."
1858, 7. Wins freedom for Armstrong.
1860, 9. Illinois Republican Convention choice for President.
1860, 18. Nomination at Chicago.
1860, 20. Formally notified of nomination.
1861, 10. Proclaimed martial law.

June

1822, 9. Stepsister Elizabeth married.
1849, 30. Granted patent on invention.
1856, 19. Received 110 votes for Vice-President.
1857, 26. Dred Scott speech.
1858, 16. House-divided speech.
1860, 20. Last appearance in U. S. Court.
1864, 8. Renominated for Presidency.

July

1832, 16. Mustered out of service.
1847, 5. Attended River and Harbor Convention.
1848, 27. Military heroes speech.
1852, 16. Eulogy on Henry Clay.
1858, 10. Popular sovereignty speech.
1858, 17. Lecompton Constitution speech.
1858, 24. Challenged Douglas to debate.
1861, 4. First message to Congress.
1861, 22. Vested with war power by Congress.
1862, 2. Signed educational institutions bill.
1862, 22. Read first draft of Emancipation Proclamation.

August

1826, 2. Sister Sarah married.
1831, 1. Cast first vote.
1834, 4. Elected to Legislature.
1836, 1. Reelected to Legislature.
1838, 1. Reelected to Legislature.
1840, 1. Reelected to Legislature.
1843, 1. Son Robert born.
1846, 1. Elected to Congress.
1856, 25. Important address at Kalamazoo.
1858, 20. Ottawa debate.
1858, 27. Freeport debate.
1862, 1. Visited Antietam battlefield.

September

1826, 13. Stepsister Matilda married.
1831, 1. Opened Offut's store.
1835, 12. Reappointed surveyor.
1844, 20. Formed Herndon partnership.
1858, 15. Jonesboro debate.
1858, 18. Charleston debate.
1859, 30. Wisconsin State Fair address.
1862, 22. Preliminaries to Emancipation Proclamation issued.
1863, 15. Suspended writ of habeas corpus.

October

1818, 5. Mother died.
1844, 26. Visited old Indiana home.
1853, 4. Gave anti-Nebraska speech.
1854, 16. Missouri Compromise speech.
1858, 7. Galesburg debate.
1858, 13. Quincy debate.
1858, 15. Alton debate.
1858, 30. Debate summary at Springfield.
1861, 1. Visited Antietam.

November

1832, 5. Clerk in national election.
1842, 2. Married Mary Todd.
1853, 11. Elected to Legislature.
1858, 5. First mentioned in the press as presidential candidate for 1860.
1860, 6. Elected President of United States.
1860, 22. Conferred with Vice-President Hamlin.
1863, 19. Delivered address at Gettysburg.
1864, 8. Reelected President of United States.
1864, 21. Wrote famous Bixby letter.

December

1819, 2. Father married widow.
1839, 20. Sub-treasury speech.
1847, 6. Occupied seat in Congress.
1847, 22. Introduced "Spot Resolutions."
1850, 12. Son William born.
1861, 3. First annual message to Congress.
1862, 26. Made decision in Trust case.
1863, 8. Issued Amnesty Proclamation.
1864, 6. Last message to Congress.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN OUTLINE

								AGE
1801 JEFFERSON								
1809 MADISON	1809 KY.	SINKING SPRING	2	1809 BIRTH FEB 12				
		1811 KNOB CREEK	5					2
1817 MONROE	1816 IND.	1816 LITTLE PIGEON CREEK	14	1818 DEATH OF MOTHER OCT. 5 1819 MARRIAGE OF FATHER AND SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON DEC. 2				7
1825 J.Q. ADAMS		GENTRYVILLE		1828 FIRST MISSISSIPPI TRIP				
1829 JACKSON	1830 ILL.	MACON COUNTY	1					21
		1831 NEW SALEM	6	1831 SECOND MISSISSIPPI TRIP 1832 BLACK HAWK WAR POST MASTER SURVEYOR			1834	
1837 VAN BUREN		1837 SPRINGFIELD	24	1837 ADMITTED TO BAR			STATE LEGISLATURE	28
1841 HARRISON-TYLER				1842 MARRIES MARY TODD 1844 BUYS HOMESTEAD	SONS 1843 ROBT. T. b AUG 1		1842	
1845 POLK				LAWYER	1846 EDW. B. b. MAR 10		1847 CONGRESS	
1849 TAYLOR-FILLMORE					1850 EDW B d FEB 1 WM W. b DEC. 21		1849	
1853 PIERCE					1853 THOS b. APR 4			
1857 BUCHANAN				1856 'LOST SPEECH' MAY 29 1858 LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES				
1861 LINCOLN	1861 D.C.	1861 WASHINGTON	4	PRESIDENT	1862 WMW d FEB 20			52
1865 JOHNSON				1865 DEATH APRIL 15				56
1869 GRANT								
1877 HAYES								
1881 GARFIELD-ARTHUR								
1885 CLEVELAND								
1889 HARRISON								
1893 CLEVELAND								
1897 McKINLEY								

JEFFERSON 1809	1809			ABRAHAM LINCOLN	AGE
MADISON 1817	KY. 1816	ROCK SPRING	2	1809 12 FEB. BIRTH	2
		KNOB CREEK	5		7
MONROE 1825	IND.	LITTLE PIGEON CR. GENTRYVILLE	14	1818 5 OCT. DEATH OF MOTHER 1819 FATHER MARRIES SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON	
1829 ADAMS	1830			1828 FIRST MISSISSIPPI TRIP	21
JACKSON 1837	1831	NEW SALEM 1837	6	1832 BLACK HAWK WAR 1831 SECOND MISS. TRIP POSTMASTER SURVEYOR 1834 1837 ADMITTED TO BAR STATE	28
1841 VAN BUREN	ILL.	SPRINGFIELD	24	LEGISLATURE 1842 1842 MARRIES MARY TODD 1844 BUYS HOME	
1845 HARRISON-TYLER					
1849 POLK				1847 1849 CONGRESS	
1853 TAYLOR-FILLMORE				LAWYER	
1857 PIERCE					
1861 BUCHANAN	1861			1858 LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES	52
1865 LINCOLN	1865 D.C.	WASHINGTON	4	PRESIDENT	61
1869 JOHNSON					
GRANT 1877					
1881 HAYES					
1885 GARFIELD ARTHUR					
1889 CLEVELAND					
1893 HARRISON					
1897 CLEVELAND					
McKINLEY					

THE ABE LINCOLN
DIGEST
— Published by —
ABE LINCOLN CAFE - VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN LINCOLN'S LIFE

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1816, Nov. Family moves from Kentucky to Indiana.
1818, Oct. 5. Mother dies in Spencer County, Ind.
1819, Dec. 2. Father marries Sarah Johnston, a widow, at Elizabethtown, Ky.
1828, Jan. 20. Sister dies in Spencer County, Ind.
1830, Mar. 1. Family starts migration from Indiana to Illinois.
1837, Mar. 15. Removes from New Salem to Springfield.
1837, Aug. Proposes marriage to Mary Owen.
1842, Nov. 4. Marries Mary Todd at Springfield, Ill.
1843, Aug. 1. First son, Robert Todd, born.
1844, Jan. 1. Purchases a home in Springfield, Ill.
1844, Oct. 26. Visits old boyhood home in Indiana.
1846, Mar. 10. Second son, Edward Baker, born.
1847, Oct. 25. Family leaves Springfield to reside in Washington, D. C.
1850, Feb. 1. Second child, Edward Baker, dies.
1850, Dec. 21. Third son, William Wallace, born.
1851, Jan. 17. Father dies in Coles County, Ill.
1853, Apr. 4. Fourth son, Thomas, born.
1861, Feb. 11. Bids farewell to Springfield neighbors.
1861, Mar. 4. Attends Inaugural Ball at White House.
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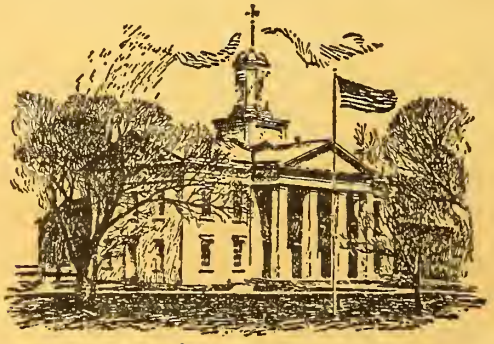
1865, Apr. 14. Presides over cabinet for last time.



WHILE IN VANDALIA VISIT THE OLD STATE CAPITOL WHERE LINCOLN SERVED.

We hope you have enjoyed the Souvenir Pamphlet. —The Abe Lincoln Cafe
Vandalia, Illinois

LINCOLN CHRONOLOGY.

1806—Marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, June 12th, Washington County, Kentucky.

1809—Born February 12th, Hardin (now La Rue County), Kentucky.

1816—Family Removed to Perry County, Indiana.

1818—Death of Abraham's Mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

1819—Second Marriage Thomas Lincoln; Married Sally Bush Johnston, December 2d, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

1830—Lincoln Family Removed to Illinois, Locating in Macon County.

1831—Abraham Located at New Salem.

1832—Abraham a Captain in the Black Hawk War.

1833—Appointed Postmaster at New Salem.

1834—Abraham as a Surveyor. First Election to the Legislature.

1835—Love Romance with Anne Rutledge.

1836—Second Election to the Legislature.

1837—Licensed to Practice Law.

1838—Third Election to the Legislature.

1840—Presidential Elector on Harrison Ticket. Fourth Election to the Legislature.

1842—Married November 4th, to Mary Todd. "Duel" with General Shields.

1843—Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln, August 1st.

1846—Elected to Congress. Birth of Edward Baker Lincoln, March 10th.

1848—Delegate to the Philadelphia National Convention.

1850—Birth of William Wallace Lincoln, December 2d.

1853—Birth of Thomas Lincoln, April 4th.

1856—Assists in Formation Republican Party.

1858—Joint Debater with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for the United States Senate.

1860—Nominated and Elected to the Presidency.

1861—Inaugurated as President, March 4th.

1863—Issued Emancipation Proclamation.

1864—Re-elected to the Presidency.

1865—Assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14th. Died April 15th. Remains Interred at Springfield, Illinois, May 4th.

THE EPIC OF DEMOCRACY

A Lincoln Chronology

1806—Marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks June 12, Washington county, Ky.

1809—Abraham born Feb. 12, Hardin (now La Rue county), Ky.

1816—Family moved to Perry county, Ind.

1818—Death of Lincoln's mother.

1819—Second marriage of Thomas Lincoln to Sally Bush Johnston, Dec. 2, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

1830—Lincoln family moved to Macon county, Ill.

1831—Abraham Lincoln located at New Salem.

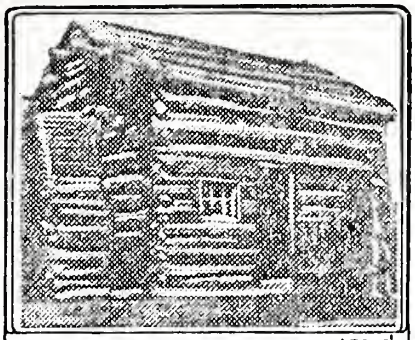
1832—Abraham a captain in Black Hawk war.

1835—Love romance with Anne Rutledge.

1836—Second election to legislature.

1837—Licensed to practice law.

1837—Third election to legislature.



The BIRTHPLACE of LINCOLN in KENTUCKY

1842—Married Nov. 4 to Mary Todd. "Duel" with Gen. Shields.

1843—Birth of Robert Todd, Aug. 11.

1846—Election to congress. Birth of Edward Baker, March 10.

1848—Delegate to Philadelphia national convention.

1850—Birth of William Wallace, Dec. 2.

1853—Birth of Thomas, April 4.

1856—Assists in formation Republican party.

1858—Joint debate with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for United States senate.

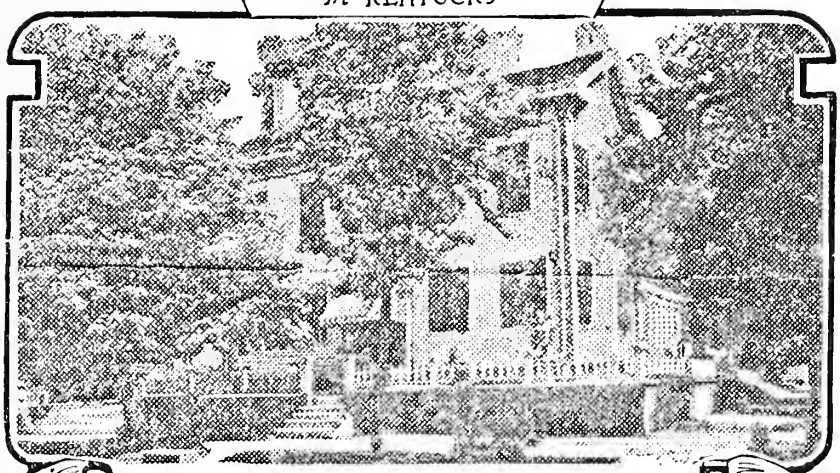
1860—Elected to presidency.

1861—Inaugurated as president on March 4.

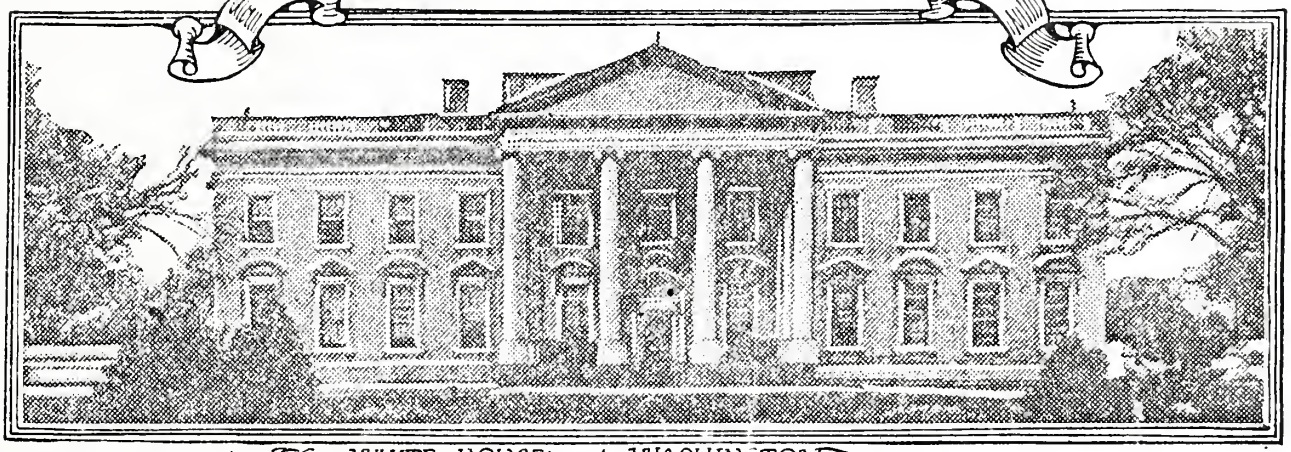
1863.—Issued Emancipation Proclamation freeing four million slaves.

1864—Re-elected to presidency.

1865—Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April 14. Died April 15. Remains interred at Springfield, Ill., May 4.



HIS RESIDENCE in SPRINGFIELD



The WHITE HOUSE at WASHINGTON

Dates in Lincoln's Life

February 12, 1809—Born in Hardin County, Ky.

April 21, 1832—Elected captain of a company raised at Richland, Ill., for service in the Black Hawk War.

1833—Appointed postmaster of New Salem and held the office for three years.

1834—Was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature and was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election.

1835—Began the practice of law in Springfield, Ill., in partnership with John T. Stuart.

1846—Elected a member of Congress and on the expiration of his term was not a candidate for re-election.

1849—Offered the governship of the territory of Oregon by President Taylor, which he declined.

1854—Began a series of earnest political discussions on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the slavery question.

1858—Commenced his series of public discussions with Senator Douglas on the slavery question, which established his reputation as one of the leading orators of the Republican party.

May 18, 1860—Nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago for the presidency.

November 6, 1860—Elected President of the United States.

March 4, 1861—In his inaugural address treated the act of secession as a nullity.

April 13, 1861—President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 three months' militiamen.

March 6, 1862—Sent a special message to Congress inclosing a resolution offering pecuniary aid to States that would adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

January 1, 1863—President Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the slaves.

November 19, 1863—Delivered his famous speech at the dedication of the National Cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

November 8, 1864—Elected the second time to the presidency.

July 18, 1864—Sent open letter through Horace Greeley to Southern agents in Canada, stating the only terms upon which peace be made.

April 11, 1865—Delivered his last speech on public affairs in front of the executive mansion.

April 14, 1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, Washington.

April 15, 1865—Died from the effect of the assassin's shot.

Important Dates in Lincoln's Career

1809—Born Feb. 12, in Hardin (now La Rue county,) Ky.

1816—Family moved to Perry county, Ind.

1818—Death of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

1819—Second marriage of Thomas Lincoln; Abraham's father, to Sally Bush Johnston, Dec. 2, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

1830—Lincoln family moved to Macomb county, Ill.

1831—Abraham Lincoln located at New Salem.

April 21, 1832—Elected captain of a company raised at Richland, Ill., for service in the Black Hawk war.

1833—Appointed postmaster of New Salem and held the office for three years.

1834—Elected a member of the Illinois legislature and was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election.

1835—Began the practice of law in Springfield, Ill., in partnership with John T. Stuart.

1842—Married to Mary Todd, Nov. 4.

1843 Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln, Aug. 11.

1846—Elected a member of congress and on the expiration of his term was a candidate for re-election.

1849—Offered the governorship of the territory of Oregon by President Taylor, which he declined.

1850—Birth of William Wallace Lincoln, Dec. 2.

1853—Birth of Thomas Lincoln, April, 3.

1854—Began a series of earnest political discussion on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the slavery question.

1856—Assistant in the formation of the republican party.

1858—Commenced his series of of public discussions with Senator Douglas on the slavery question, which established his reputaiton as one of the leading orators of the Republican party.

1860—Nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago for the presidency, May 18.

1861—In his inaugural address treated the act of secession as a nullity, March 4.

April 13, 1861—President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 three months' militiamen.

March 6, 1862—Sent a special message to congress inclosing a resolution offering pecuniary aid to states that would adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

Jan. 1, 1863—President Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the slaves.

Nov. 19, 1863—Delivered his famous speech at the dedication of the National cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

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Chief Dates for Lincoln Student to Keep in Mind

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Opportunities, boundless and unlimited, lie before every boy born under the Stars and Stripes. There is no possible handicap in the way of birth or education so great that it cannot be overcome by the boy who wills. Resolve to be somebody—and then back the resolution with action. Let your ambition soar, kitelike, if it will, but balance it with the solid and enduring tail of preparation by work lest it plunge to the ground, an irrecoverable wreck.

Following are some facts in the life of President Lincoln, arranged in chronological form:

Feb. 12, 1809—Born near Hoddensville, Ky.

1817—Removed to Southern Indiana with parents.

1818—Death of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

1820—Sarah Bush Lincoln became his stepmother.

1825—Ended his school days at Pigeon Creek, Ind.

1830—Removed to a farm near New Salem, Ill.

1832—Captain in Black Hawk war.

1832—Defeated for the legislature.

1833—Engaged in business at New Salem.

1836—Elected to the legislature.

1837—Located in Springfield and became a law partner of Mr. Stuart.

Nov. 4, 1842—Miss Mary Todd and Mr. Lincoln married at Springfield.

1844—Active part in the Henry Clay campaign.

1846—Elected to congress.

1854—Unsuccessful candidate for United States senate; Lyman Trumbull elected.

1856—Acknowledged leader of the new Republican party in Illinois.

1858—Campaign with Douglas for United States senate; again defeated.

1860—Nominated for president by Republican party and elected.

March 4, 1861—Inaugurated president of the United States.

April 12, 1861—First gun fired at Fort Sumter.

Jan. 1, 1863—Emancipation proclamation.

July 2, 3 and 4, 1863—Battle of Gettysburg and surrender of Vicksburg.

1864—Re-elected president.

March 4, 1865—Inaugurated for the second time.

April 9, 1865—Appomattox—end of the war.

April 14, 1865—Assassinated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780.

1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.

1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant and a surveyor.

1836—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.

1832—Served as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war.

1834—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.

1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.

1858—As republican candidate for United States senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois ith the democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.

1860—Elected president of the United States on the republican ticket, the disunion of the democratic party giving him an easy victory.

1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.

1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of southern ports.

1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.

1864—Re-elected president by the republican party, defeating George B. McClellan, candidate of the democratic party.

1865—Entered Richmond with the federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the confederates.

1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington, on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.